

# The Lacombe Guardian

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## Przemysl Garrison Surrenders

Petrograd, March 22.—The Przemysl garrison, which capitulated to the Russian army today, surrendered without a fight. The hoisting of the white flag over the fortress, which was said to be on the point of surrender on a number of occasions, caused little surprise, as it was generally known that it was in a terribly weakened condition, without food or ammunition, and its endurance was only a question of days.

The moral effect of the victory of Russia is expected to be great, hope that this will be the turning point in the Galician and Carpathian campaign.

Petrograd, March 23.—The Russian war office today made the following announcement: "According to figures given by Kusmuk, late commander at Przemysl, the number of prisoners who surrendered was 9 generals and 90 officers of the general staff, 2,500 officers and officials and 117,000 men. The number of guns and other war material captured is being calculated."

## "ENGLISH SWINE PRISONERS OF FATHERLAND, WILL BE MADE TO JOIN US IN STARVATION."

London, March 20.—The Morning Post publishes this morning a letter received from a neutral correspondent on whose good facts absolute reliance may be placed. The Post says that it was written by a high official of the German government, being the third communication that it has received from this source.

"In the last one," the Post says, "this high German official declared that if there was any shortage of food in Germany the English prisoners would be the first to be starved."

The letter reads:

"Many thanks for your last letter. I showed it to Prince — and he thought your proposition good. But it is the damned English that may be the cause of the solution of our prisoner problem. It is they that turn our stomachs. But for them we should not now be getting near the precipice of starvation."

"Between us as old friends, I tell you we shall be face to face with starvation, and it is due to England alone — this dilemma which is going to torture our beloved Fatherland."

"Yet you say we cannot starve the prisoners. Why not? I ask you. It is entirely England's own fault. We have many of her people as prisoners; remember that always, as solemnly sure, I tell you this as I write this letter to you, that our Reichstag abominated England as our enemy, from the highest downwards. No, not a thousand times so."

"Not only now, but our worst enemy, but she is ruining us. Thousands of the best sons of the Fatherland have spilled their blood through England."

"Through England I and the English thousands of Germans have suffered. God in heaven, I can't tell you on paper the horrors and the sufferings, all through England. And to finish all this misery thousands of women and children, if England can manage it, will starve to death. Oh, my friend, can you ask me to think of England and the English but in one way?"

Here the writer goes on to call the English swine and that the Germans cannot treat their officers or soldiers except as such. "No persuasion from you will make any difference, from the Kaiser down to the butcherboy. We all say the same. We don't want to exchange them, but let them be here, and if they don't survive the war with our fatherland, racked as she is, remember

well that a great many of the Fatherland's best will die for their country, but they will die with honor, while the English will die polluting the Fatherland. We are not going to feed them when we want for ourselves."

"You think, my friend, that I am cruel and merciless, but since my last letter a new feeling has been becoming assured, and it is that England has brought upon us all these wrongs, causing all our sorrow and ruin and her sons must suffer now."

"I tell you, Americans, why England is the laughing stock of the world, with our prisoners. And why to save her conscience for all she is about to do, she is abandoning herself through Germany's downfall, she is abandoning over our Germans in England. Why, the prisoners themselves own it, and we say, well, we will be honest."

"We will show the world that we won't slumber over the English prisoners. We are the first to start a war, show it but surely."

"We are not afraid, like England, at her old woman policies, to insist that our prisoners in England should be well treated. America tells us that England must and will treat them so, but we tell America that we are not ruled by old women, but by men, and we treat our hated enemies like swine, which we consider them to be, and no country will have the power to stop us."

"We are honest. We hate England, and we show it. We hate her, but because she is afraid of America, that the neutral nations, the day may show it, and our country has the most specie? Ask the Americans with us."

"I think 200,000 Russians will be exchanged this month for 200,000 Germans and I am with you (so are the rest of the prisoners' councils) that a neutral country should be responsible, so that if we return them to Russia, the world will not fight us again. And a neutral country will be responsible that Russia keeps her parole, for many of these 200,000 will in time recover."

"With France I agree, too, that prisoners shall be exchanged, always under those conditions that a neutral country will be sure that the parole is kept."

"With the English prisoners we say no, England is causing our starvation. Let us now let the British prisoners join us in our starvation."

"Yes, so let the French, Belgians and Russians go, but keep the English."

"Certainly, my friend, your proposal has been under discussion and is to be taken to the Kaiser for discussion by your faithful friend, and then I will write you again. It is a solution worthy of the problem worrying our country and I thank you for such heaven-born help."

"So much rests on my hands with these unfortunate prisoners of war that I halj with joy such a proposal which your counsel and our highest officials will discuss with all speed."

## SO-CALLED WAR TAXES TO COME INTO EFFECT ON APRIL 15

Ottawa, March 24.—All the direct "war" taxes not now being collected will come into effect on April 15. The bill based on the resolutions already adopted which before the house rose at one o'clock, makes provision for the collection of the general taxes, including the stamp taxation, beginning with the middle of April. All the necessary machinery for the collection of the imposts will be ready by that date.

## Allies Preparing for Big Advance

London, March 20.—While Earl Kitchener, secretary of war, and other cabinet ministers and leaders are heading their energies toward increasing the output of war material, and are encouraging recruiting in the British Isles, the victories of last week were gained only after heavy sacrifice and that the casualty list must increase in length as the war progresses, is fully realized but everybody in England believes that when the time comes for the offensive there will be no turning back.

At present the armies of Belgium, Great Britain and France are fighting the Germans for the hills and other points along the front, which will be of the greatest advantage to the army holding them when the advance begins. According to the French communication, the Belgian campaign to improve their positions in Flanders, and the French to the north of Arras and in Champagne have added eminence to their gains which are of some importance. The French and German official communications, however, are so contradictory that it is difficult to decide whether any changes are made generally in the disposition of the two armies.

The optimism which pervades the western allies is shared by the Germans. All the Portuguese correspondents of the London papers lead the public to believe that big events are impending. It is apparent that the Russians are not, and not the Austrians, on the move, particularly at Smolnik on the River Sava, where it emerges from the Carpathians, while in Slovakia according to unconfirmed despatches from Bucharest, the Austrians have been defeated in a battle which has been raging along the entire front.

In Northern Poland isolated actions are being fought from the Niemen river to Przasnysz; the big battle which was expected having apparently been called off by Field Marshal Von Hindenburg, who is thought to have attained his object when he extricated his forces from the forest of Augustow.

The Russian Caucasian army is working along the coast of the Black Sea and has taken the Turkish port of Archava and repulsed the attacks of the Turks, who are still operating in the fringe of Russian territory.

Paris, March 20.—The war office has made public the following official communication:

"To the north of Arras, despite a third counter-attack delivered by the enemy during the night of March 17, we maintained ourselves in the trenches which we had captured on the height of Notre Dame de Lorette. In the region of Albert at Barcay, vice-lieu fighting took place around the elevation of the village which had been consolidated. In the Champagne our successes have been brilliant, although the enemy, despite the efforts, has not succeeded in retaking even a part of the ground conquered by us."

"In the region of Perthes we have continued to make progress in the woods extending between Perthes and Souain. To the north of Perthes, despite three counter-attacks, we have held the trenches captured, which are of greater importance than the preceding communication indicated. In fact, we have gained possession of the military crest on the west of Hill 196 on a length of 800 metres and some ground to the south 400 metres in depth. This advance gives us not only the height, but command of all it overhangs on the northern side of the ridge, which extends from Perthes to Maisou. The enemy has felt the importance of this, because this morning they attempted to capture the lost ground. A most violent counter-attack was led by a regiment of the Landsturm, supported by

the guard. The Germans were driven down by our intervention. The few survivors regrouped their残兵 and, despite a fierce fire, to whom all these fearless attacks caused the enemy considerable losses."

"In the Argonne, and in the region of Vauquois, there was a violent combat but no infantry action. All the gains previously made have been consolidated. At Bois Le Prete some German contingents who had maintained themselves near our trenches in excavations caused by the explosion of March 15th, have been definitely driven from them."

Petrograd, March 20.—The following official statement from general headquarters was issued Wednesday:

"Our offensive on both banks of the Oise river continues to develop in spite of the stubborn resistance of the enemy. The number of prisoners captured by us is increasing. Near Yerres, we took from the Germans 17 guns. In the Carpathians, in the region of Rade, our offensive has also made progress. We have again repulsed Germans and Austrians at attacks in the direction of Stry and Mukache. At other points there has been no essential change."

Petrograd, March 20.—The following official report from the Russian army headquarters in the Caucasus was made public Wednesday night: "Our troops on the coast have captured the village of Archava (on the Black Sea about 25 miles southwest of Batumi), and have occupied the district at the source of the river Archava."

"In the direction of Ardachut and Otsa the Turks have been vigorously repelled."

Vienna, March 20.—The Austrian war office Wednesday night made public the following statement:

"Today and also yesterday the enemy made isolated attacks in Austrian Poland and West Prussia. These were repelled. No important events have occurred on the Carpathian front. Near Wyszkow enemy detachments recently attempted to re-take positions captured by us, but their attacks miscarried. South of the Donets our engagements continue in some places, but the situation is unchanged. Attacks by enemy in the fortress on the southern bank of the Pruth near Czernowitz were soon checked by our fire."

## PROTESTS ITS RIGHT TO SHIP FREELY TO NEUTRALS

Washington, March 20.—The United States government considers that Great Britain and France in the British order-in-council, and in the accompanying notes have not answered the questions propounded to them as to what warrants their establishment of an embargo on all commercial intercourse, directly and indirectly between German and neutral countries.

It was stated officially at the state department that this government will not accept the whole of the action of the allies as a legal blockade, or whether the ordinary rules of contraband and non-contraband are to be the rules for the future detention. An explanation of this question probably will depend not only upon the nature of any steps which may be taken by the United States at this time, but also the basis for the many claims for damages arising out of interruptions to American commerce under the new policy of the allies.

In preparing the protest to be sent to Great Britain and France, the position of the United States government is substantially as follows:

"If the action of the allies is a blockade, all commerce directly with Germany can be halted by making the blockade effective a certain radius around the British coast, being allowed for the blockading warships of the British fleet, because of its extremely developed activities of submarine. But there can be no legal blockade of the coast of neutral countries of Europe, contiguous to those at war,

under any circumstances, and it can be done by our intervention. The few survivors regrouped their残兵 and, despite a fierce fire, to whom all these fearless attacks caused the enemy considerable losses."

"If the action is not a blockade, then there exists no legal right to detain cotton or other non-contraband cargoes, even when consigned directly to German ports. Nor can foodstuffs or conditional contraband be justly interrupted unless proven, though consigned to Germany, to be destined for the use of its belligerent forces and not its civilian population. Under the same circumstances, to this is legal basis for detaining cargoes consigned from the United States to the neutral countries of Europe, containing cotton or other non-contraband goods, irrespective of ultimate destination."

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## Elections in June Says Rumor

Ottawa, March 25.—The Evening Citizen says: "A strong election rumor is current in circles close to the powers on Parliament Hill today. It is said that the decision has been reached not to wait for another session, nor even until fall, but to go to the country early in the summer, the probable date being Monday, June 14, or some day in that week."

Coupled with the story is the statement that Sir Richard McBride will enter the government probably as minister of interior in succession to Hon. Dr. Roche whose health has not been the best. Premier McBride is expected in Ottawa today and interesting developments in the political situation are believed to be imminent. He will probably also testify before the public accounts committee in regard to his purchase of submarine at Seattle for the Canadian service from the Chilean government at the outbreak of the war.

## CONSCRIPTION NECESSARY IN ENGLAND

London, March 26.—The conscription campaign reopened here is likely to assume considerable proportions. It slackened in the autumn because the authorities then had more men than they could handle. Men are now urgently wanted, the recruiting boom having largely exhausted itself.

Recruiting recognizes that enormous casualties are inevitable during the spring campaign and fresh men must be found to replace them.

## ZEPPELINS MADE A MIDNIGHT RAID UPON PARIS

Paris, March 21.—Zeppelin airships raided Paris early this morning and dropped a dozen bombs, but the damage done was unimportant. Seven or eight persons were injured but only one seriously. Four of the aircraft started for the capital following the Valley of the Oise, but only two reached their goal. Missiles also were dropped at Conqueville, Riecourt and Dreslincourt, but with serious result.

Paris remained calm while the airships, which were numerous and residents of the city exhibited more curiosity than fear as to the results. Trumpets gave the signal that all lights must be extinguished as soon as warning was received of the Zeppelin approach. Searchlights were turned upon the clouds, anti-aircraft guns opened fire and aeroplanes rose to attack the Germans, but their operations were hampered by a heavy mist.

## TO REGISTER WOMEN FOR WAR SERVICE

London, March 20.—The shortage of men's labor is being daily more felt here and this explains the announcement that the board of trade is preparing to register women for war service. This register is primarily required to make women immediately available for production of armaments—particularly the manufacture of shells, manipulating machinery for leather stitching, brush making and agricultural work. It will certainly extend further than many anticipated.

There is an abundant supply—50,000 unemployed women, representing many branches of industry—being immediately available. Suffrage leaders are naturally enormously pleased over the government announcement.





The Canadian Liberal Monthly for March contains the speeches of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and other leading Liberal members of parliament on the budget, as well as other articles of immediate interest. A copy of this number will be sent free to anyone who will make application to the Central Information Office, Hope Chambers, 63 Sparks street, Ottawa. If you want to keep posted on current politics read the Canadian Liberal monthly.

ANOTHER CONSERVATIVE SCANDAL

The investigation into the supplying of surgical dressings for the Canadian army looks very much like graft of the worst kind. A fifteen dollar-a-week clerk in a drug concern in Ottawa made \$9,000 profit by selling to the government an amount of surgical dressings which he ordered from a United States concern, but which the government could have got direct from the manufacturer. Profits to the above amount, he says, are now in the bank, and more are to come. The profits in the sale were enormous.

So much for the fifteen dollar-a-week clerk.

But the president of the drug firm in which the fifteen-dollar-a-week clerk worked, is Willam Garland, Conservative member of parliament for the riding of Carleton.

The public can draw its own conclusions.

SASKATCHEWAN WILL ABOLISH BAR

Regina, March 18.—Saskatchewan will be the first province in Canada to completely abolish the bar. On July 1, not only will the retail sale of all intoxicating liquor come to an end, but the wholesale trade will be taken over by the government and operated as a government monopoly under a system of dispensaries. Later, even these dispensaries may be abolished if by a referendum vote the people of the province so decide.

This, in brief, is the effect of an announcement made by Premier Scott in addressing a meeting at Oxbow this afternoon in company with J. G. Turrif, M.P. Premier Scott, after a lengthy review of the policy of his government in dealing with the liquor question since it assumed office ten years ago, announced the present policy of his government "as policy by which it was prepared to stand or fall in the following words:

"The government's proposals on the liquor question, put in brief and concrete form, are the following:

1.—To at once issue a proclamation curtailing the hours of retail liquor sale to 7 o'clock in the evening, beginning April 1.

2.—To convene the legislative assembly as early as possible in the month of May and submit to the house a measure of which the outstanding features will be the abolition of all bar and club licences from July 1, 1915, until the ending of the year, and the taking over by the government of the wholesale liquor business throughout the province immediately.

3.—Provide in the measure that following the ending of the year, all bar and club licences shall not be renewed, except as the result of a referendum on the question to be taken at the time of municipal elections held after peace is declared, but not earlier than December, 1906, a majority vote to decide, and the provincial franchise to be adopted for the referendum; the government to provide most carefully framed safeguards against any irregularities such as personations, false declarations and the use of liquor or any other improper influences, and for the more secure discouragement of improper practices, appoint a public prosecutor to follow and prosecute infractions.

4.—Provide in the measure for the maintenance by the government under a commissioner hav-

ing status similar to that of the provincial auditor of a liquor dispensary or dispensaries in each city or town where at present wholesale licences exist, to be known as Saskatchewan Dispensaries for Sale of Liquors, which must not be consumed on the premises and under strict regulations as to quantities, size of packages, etc., the question of establishing such dispensaries in towns and villages where at present wholesale licences do not exist to be determined by a referendum of the municipal electors to be taken at the time of the imminent elections.

—Provide that in the year 1919, or any subsequent year, on presentation of a petition signed by 25 per cent. of the number of electors who vote at the next preceding provincial elections, a referendum shall be taken to decide the continuance or abolition of the proposed dispensaries. All dispensaries taken over or opened to remain in operation until aforesaid referendum decides.

The premier added that careful consideration had been given to the question of compensation to license holders, but the decision reached was that, inasmuch as such compensation would have to be paid by the province, in other words come out of the pockets of the people, and as the people did not owe the license holders anything, it was not possible to grant compensation.

SASKATCHEWAN'S DECISION CREATES ENTHUSIASM.

Regina, Sask., March 19.—The office of the premier of Saskatchewan, Hon. Walter Scott, has been the scene of many interesting happenings in the past, but it is doubtful whether the scene enacted this morning has a parallel. All through the morning the premier's office was besieged with callers, messenger boys hurrying with telegrams and letters, all desiring to express congratulations and expressions of delight at the action which the Saskatchewan has decided to take on the liquor question.

Following his pronouncement last evening, Premier Scott received many visitors from all parts of Canada and from men in every walk of life without regard to political leanings. One of the first telegrams to reach the premier's office today was from Rev. G. E. Lloyd, of Saskatoon, president of the Dominion Alliance, who thanked the premier for the "statesmanlike address to the province of Saskatchewan" and assuring the premier of his solid support.

"When the proposals pass the house," he said, "Saskatchewan will lead the Dominion to a righteous cause and your name will stand in an honored place in the history of Western Canada."

The Grain Growers of Saskatchewan, through its secretary, wired the premier expressing keen satisfaction at the policy of the government.

The Saskatoon Branch of the B.C. & W. B. Bishop, national secretary of the Y.M.C.A., who is in the city to day, said that the policy outlined is a "strong and courageous measure and promises to place Saskatchewan in the forefront for progressive temperance legislation throughout Canada."

Moose Jaw, Sask., March 19.—Hearty endorsement from all sides and without regard to political color, was the way in which the business men of Moose Jaw this morning received the announcement of Premier Scott relative to the banish-the-bar movement. It was the topic of conversation everywhere and every business man was of the opinion that it was a step to the front in the history of the province.

Major Pascoe expressed delight at the action and the wish that the measure would prove a permanent one.

Henry H. Bantford, secretary of the Board of Trade, wired to Premier Scott as follows:

"It is with no small sense of satisfaction that I have read the press reports of your declaration of the government's policy for control of the liquor traffic in Saskatchewan and the action to implement along the lines stated is a judicious move in that it gives the people of our province the privilege of countermanding should they later find it not for the public welfare."

J. B. Muselman, secretary of the Grain Growers' Association, wired Premier Scott as follows:

"The Saskatchewan Grain

Growers' Association, having repeatedly declared for the total abolition of the retail sale of liquor, I desire to express on its behalf, the greatest satisfaction with the policy of our government as announced by yourself at Oxbow for the control of the liquor traffic in Saskatchewan."

The ministers of various church were very spontaneous in their praise of the government's action, and Rev. P. L. McAlpin of Zion Methodist Church, said: "I never felt so proud of being a citizen of Saskatchewan as I do today when I read that our provinces will lead the rest of the Dominion in banishing the bar."

John Crawford, co-

worker of the Liverpool dockers, in a letter which he personally handed to James Sexton, secretary of the dockers' Union:

Lord Kitchener spent the week inspecting the docks, Manchester and Birmingham battalions, of the new army, and expressed surprise in his letter that "there is a section among the Liverpool dockers who still refuse to work overtime. Should they refuse to end and on Saturday, some steps must be taken. I feel sure that these men can hardly realize that their action in thus congesting the docks and delaying munitions of war and food required by our men at the front, is having a very serious and dangerous effect."

"I hope this message will put things right for the men. At this time we look to every British man, whoever he may be, to do all in his power to help in carrying the war to a successful conclusion, and that men can help but reflect wonderfully on the economic conditions of the province."

SCOTT'S ACTION MAKES PROHIBITION SURE IN ALBERTA.

Edmonton, Alta., March 19.—In view of the prohibition plebiscite to be taken in Alberta July 21, the greatest interest is taken among the legislators now in session here in the announcement of Premier Scott that prohibition will go into force in Saskatchewan next July. A number of the members expressed their opinions this afternoon in interviews with the Western Associated Press correspondent.

"Good for Walter," was Premier Sifton's brief comment.

George Hooley, the Conservative whip, said the decision of the Saskatchewan government would have a tremendous effect on the result of the prohibition plebiscite to be taken in Alberta, and he was of the opinion that the vote in favor of prohibition would be increased by 10 to 15 per cent. "The decision," he said, "is a nail in the family for many of us in the family, because we didn't have the courage to say what we thought about prohibition when that man came up last year."

"Help us here," asked Dr. Stanley, the Conservative member for High River. "Why, it simply cuts prohibition in Alberta."

"I don't know what to think of it," said Hon. Charles Stewart, minister of public works. "As the young ladies say, it is so sudden."

"It will help us pass," said Martin Woolf, the Liberal member for Cardston, and a well-known member of the Mormon church, who is a strong prohibitionist. "It comes into force just before the vote in Alberta is taken, which makes it practically certain that we shall have prohibition in Alberta as a result of the vote. Some people had reservations on the objective, but even if prohibition came into force in Alberta, liquor could easily be brought across the line from Saskatchewan, and that was the reason they wouldn't vote for it. That cannot very well happen now."

"It is drastic, all right," declared Hugh J. Montgomery, the Liberal member for Wetaskiwin, "although I would vote for prohibition right on the floor of this house today. It is all right if the people want it, and very likely Premier Scott has his finger on the pulse of public opinion."

"Good," said Dr. T. H. E. Low, the Conservative member for South Calgary. "That is what I think of it. If a man does not know enough to quit drinking booze at time like this, he should be forced to quit."

"That's the way to go after it," was the opinion of F. H. Whitmore, the Liberal member for Coronation.

"It's a surprise, certainly," said W. Moffat, the Liberal member for Claresholm. "We thought we were doing the thing sick in Alberta, but they have got ahead of us."

KITCHENER SENDS STRONG PROTEST TO DOCKERS.

Liverpool, March 21.—"If this appeal has no effect, I shall have to consider steps that will have to be taken to ensure what is required at Liverpool being done," was the declaration made by

almost perpendicular slide of 2,000 feet.

The aviator was extremely grave as he took his seat in the machine and, according to his mechanicians, he seemed to have a premonition of trouble, but was determined to please the crowd of 50,000 people.

Beachey's aged mother, Mrs. Amy Beachey, who lives in this city, collapsed when told of her son's death, and is under the care of physicians.

The body was found by a sailor on the battleship Oregon, who made two descents in a diving suit.

HALF HUNGARIAN ARMY DESTROYED.

Geneva, March 12.—The Tribune has received a telegram from Budapest in which it is affirmed that an important faction of Hungarian deputies has presented a signed declaration to the Hungarian government, assuring that the situation in Hungary politically and economically is desperate and that half the Hungarian army has been destroyed, a number of the regiments having lost three-quarters of their strength.

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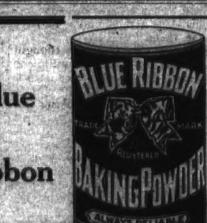
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MRS. NELLIE MCCLUNG'S  
LECTURE

Mrs. Nellie McClung, one of the foremost woman writers in Canada, lecturer and reformer, delighted a large audience at the Concert on Wednesday night last in championing the cause of women's suffrage and emphasizing the part it would play in the abolition of the tax.

Her address in "The New Chivalry," glowing with bright thoughts, put in novel and often epigrammatic fashion, was a challenge to women to think. Once they thought she inferred, they would wake up to the evils of their complete economic dependence upon man, and realize that woman could vote and still not "drop a stitch" in her or-dained existence.

The lecture, given under the auspices of the Women's Institute, was presided over by Rev. Mr. St. George.

Mrs. McClung started out with a picture of the scene between Mary and Martha in St. Luke, presented in her own picturesque language. Martha, she declared, knew her daily round, knew the washing came on Monday, but little more. Mary secured the secret of happiness. Happiness after all did not consist in the house you had, in the things you ate, but in the thoughts you think. While there was a touch of Martha in all of us, still women today were learning to think. The tendency was still, however, to wonder more about the spot on the carpet than about the spot on the character, and to choose thoughts with more care than their practicalities.

"We are inclined to do our periodic housecleaning of the cobwebs in the garret, and neglect the time for cleaning out worn-out prejudices," she declared.

The world, she said, discriminated against women, adding, "If you doubt it, look at our language. Two little boys are fighting in the street. If one wants to give vent to his supreme contempt for the other, he calls him a little Sissie. If two men are arguing, what does one call the other? An old woman." But the height of it was reached in the marriage law which provides that at the ceremony the minister shall say, "Who gives this woman away?" Who gives this woman away?"

"Isn't it about that, when men begin to think?" she asked. "I do not say that men have not made these conditions deliberately, with any intention of being unjust. Mankind is right at heart. These inequalities in the law have been made because women have not made a noise. Not hearing any objection the men have naturally concluded it was all right. What else could be expected, for man made the world. He has made the world, the laws, and the social customs. And yet we wonder why women are stored up and go to seed! We wonder why the law is easier for the men and harder for the women. Men made the laws."

"Men have made the fashions, too. It is perfectly true that women are slaves of fashion. They sometimes make themselves look like Christmas trees and rainbows. They do it, they say, to please the men. The missionaries tell us about the footbinding of the little girls of China with its accompanying torture. Why because their mothers seek to please their fathers and the possible future husband."

"The trouble is that women, having become economically dependent upon men, have had to please them."

Thinking along this line of thought she spoke of the discrimination existent because of mere looks. She instanced the case of two sisters. The more-looking one married the rich man, the plain one married the farmer, and had to help in the fields. Thus the economic dependence of women upon men bred injustice. The preference was for the good-looking girl rather than the intelligent.

"We should ask ourselves," she said, "if it isn't time to think when we see feather-brained, light, frivolous girls, who have nothing in the world to recommend beyond their looks, marrying some of our best men, while the girls are left unmarried."

"We must place the blame upon men here, for perhaps if they did not encourage a girl to be foolish rather than intelligent, the girls would not do so much of it."

"Fortunately, however, there are coming to be more and more

thinking women. Not that they receive much encouragement from men. The first woman who wrote a book was pleasantly referred to as a 'lady in petticoats.' The history of the woman's movement has been the history of the struggle."

Reverting to the idea of the world as man-made, she said that the world's hero was a man—a soldier. "The best of us was not so hard, full of heart, as the tests of peace," she said. "Every man, almost, makes a good soldier. Every man does not make a good citizen. Did you ever think how easy it might be to lead the Light Brigade with the plaudits of comrades in your ears, and how hard it is to be the washerwoman with four little babies putting her back on the rack, and never being able to get a good hold on life for herself and her family."

"Oh, yes, the women are beginning to think. The war is making them think. It is making men and women think. Life had come to be regarded as all triviality and laughter. Suddenly death, poverty, and the fear. Since then people are beginning to think again. One of the things to which their thoughts turned was the way women had not been protected. She saw a resemblance between the way women were protected and Belgium was protected by the guarantee of Germany—on paper. In Manitoba and British Columbia the inequality of the laws was such that a man could sell out his goods or will them away, leaving those dependents upon him with absolutely nothing."

At this point Mrs. McClung took up some of the arguments used by opponents of women's suffrage and reduced them to the bare bones of reason.

"They will let us talk everything, they will let us talk everything but politics!"

Then they said that in many instances women's suffrage would mean simply the doubling of the vote, because the women would vote the same way as their husbands. By all means let them get the vote if it meant that.

After all, the married man, especially with the steady responsibility of a family, was the most reliable voter. If it did not do anything else than double this vote to offset the irresponsible transient vote, then let them welcome it.

It was also said that women neglected their families. "Did you ever see their doleful faces while the children will swallow the soap while the mother is doing the washing?" she asked. "A vote, a short thing. In Winnipeg I have left the potatoes boiling while I have voted, and when I have returned they have been just ready to strain."

Then it was said that because women were so good, because they were such angels, they should not get the vote. Women were not angels. They were just poor human beings doing the best they could and working out their own destiny. Some men like to place them on such a high pedestal. Personally she was a little suspicious of that pedestal. It would be a lonesome place, and it would be an awful drop to come down out of it.

Then she said that women were too emotional or that we were to be afraid of the ignorant foreign vote. She paid great tribute to the many foreign women who were bringing up their families to be fine citizens, and who would throw their vote against the liquor traffic, knowing the evils by bitter experience.

"It is also argued sometimes that a man's grandmother did not want the vote. She said that when she was alive today she would want it. With the introduction of much modern labor-saving machinery into the home the woman is now the leisure class. She has been accused of passing her time in frivolous things. All serious things have been closed to her. The tendency of civilization has been to put the light and frivolous up for activities for women, throwing upon the woman greater responsibilities, will result in making woman measure up to her responsibilities."

She voted the injustice of the inequality of the punishment code, which made the punishment for the criminal code fit the crime. The girls are left unmarried.

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"But the Belgians have shown us there is something loftier than to live—that there is something more than life. We owe a great debt to that nation which we must be prepared to pay when they come to this country. One thing is certain, there will be great Johns from India to come to this land of the free today. What are we going to do for them? Are we going to fling open the bar to them? If that is what we are going to do, far better for them to stay at home and die in the trenches. Are we going to offer them our old political ideals, or a newer and broader citizenship? Politics here at home means pull—what can get—what kind of a job is there for me? If this is all, we should be ashamed of ourselves, but we should be guilty of black ingratitude. We must get a larger idea of citizenship, broad as the very world. I don't like the patriotism of 'My country 'tis of thee, and in that I mean no disrespect to the flag, but the flag does not represent the nation. It applies just as much to us. We want to get past the day when in order to express our love of our own country we must cast our national trade relations which to breed suspicion between peoples."

ORANGE GRAND LODGE  
MEETS IN CALGARY IN 1916

The election of officers by the Alberta Grand Orange Lodge at Red Deer resulted as follows:

Grand Master—Joseph W. Gray  
Senior D.G.M.—Rev. M. L. Wright, Wetaskiwin  
Junior D.G.M.—Robert White, Calgary  
Chaplain—Rev. Marchmont Ing, Springfield  
Secretary—W. G. Wallford, Edmonton  
Treasurer—G. T. Montgomery, Fort Saskatchewan  
Director of Ceremonies—H. J. Fleming, Calgary  
Lecturers—Joseph Brown, Calgary, and Charles Shaw, Edmonton

Grand Auditors—Sir James Outram, Bart., Vermillion, and H. M. Blots, Hanna  
Deputy Grand Chaplain—Rev. C. A. D. Archibald, Banff  
Rev. Duncan Cameron, Lacombe  
Rev. W. Mills, Hanna  
Rev. F. E. Davies, Blackfalds  
Rev. George McConnell, Manville  
Rev. L. M. Macdonald, Cawley, Alta.  
Rev. J. F. Hunter, Blairmore

Deputy Grand Secretary—J. E. Coburn, Edmonton  
Delegates to the Triennial Council of the World, meeting in Winnipeg in July of this year—E. H. Crandell, J. W. Graydon, W. G. Wayford, G. T. Montgomery, and Sir James Outram, Bart.

The election and installation of these officers was conducted by E. H. Crandell, who also presented the retiring grand master, Andrew Davison, with a solid gold past master jewel.

The fourteenth annual convention will be held in Calgary on March 10 and 11, 1916.

Wednesday evening a public meeting and concert was held in the parish hall, Red Deer, at which addresses were delivered by Ald. E. H. Crandell and Revs. M. L. Wright and W. Harvey Moore.

A very interesting and entertaining program was rendered by the members of the Blackfalds Orange Lodge and their ladies. The hall was packed, and the proceeds were donated to the ambulance fund of the Red Deer branch of the Independent Order Daughters of the Empire.

ITALY MAY BE TOO LATE

Rome, March 14.—The Maccagno, in an article on the situation concerning Italy's delay in

making a decision, concludes as follows:

"Britain, France and Russia have planned a military expedition to take Constantinople. Does the agreement between these three powers exclude Italy, entirely or almost, from the partition of the Ottoman empire, which will be the base of a new arrangement in the eastern Mediterranean? An old proverb says: 'He who arrives late is badly lodged.'

SWEDISH VESSEL IS TORPEDOED: SIX OF CREW LOST.

Hull, via London, March 14.—Fourteen survivors of the crew of the Swedish schooner Hanna, which was torpedoed by a submarine of Scarborough on the coast of England early Saturday morning were landed here last evening by a steamer which picked them up. Six of the crew were either killed by the explosion or drowned.

The second mate, who was on the bridge at the time of the attack, stated he did not see the submarine, which gave no notice of his intention. He saw the torpedo approaching the vessel but it was too late to turn the ship so as to avoid it. The explosion caused the forepart of the deck to fall in, imprisoning several of the crew in the forecastle, he said.

The vessel continued to float for half an hour giving the survivors time to take to the boats.

The Hanna was bound from the Tyne for Las Palmas, Canary Islands. When she was torpedoed she was displaying her national colors, according to the survivors, and had her name and nationality painted on her sides in letters reading from the bulwarks to the water line. There was no record declare it was impossible for her to be mistaken for a British ship.

WASTING AWAY OF GERMANS  
IS NOW APPARENT.

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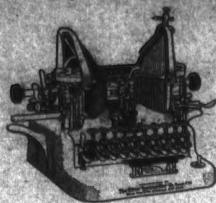
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F. H. SCHOOLEY, Agent, Lacombe

and until Ossewetz fortress has been destroyed. The fighting is of very stubborn character on both sides and the Germans are continually adding to their forces in this region. The extent to which this is noticed has been again increased, so that the Germans must be drawing upon their internal resources as well as resorting to a very extensive shuffling of the forces already engaged.

Petrograd, March 12.—Bombardment of the fortifications at Ossewetz by German aviators without, however, causing great damage and other operations by air craft attached to both armies are recounted in a semi-official communication issued last night. The statement says:

"The weather for the past few days has been excellent for aeroplane reconnaissances on the northern fronts. Both sides have been very active in this respect and also have had dirigibles.

"The German's aviators dropped 20 bombs on Ossewetz without damage to the fortifications.

"On the right bank of the Visula we captured an aeroplane. On the Pilica our aviators attacked and defeated a German aeroplane. At certain points the enemy dropped incendiary bombs without causing damage.

"Our aeroplanes did excellent work in correcting artillery fire and the enemy's aviators evidently were similarly serving their artillery.

"In the Pilica region the Germans have brought up new troops not to break our lines but to withstand our offensive."

NO SIGN OF FAMINE IN HAMBURG AS YET.

London, March 15.—Commodore F. Just, trade commissioner for Canada at Hamburg, and formerly immigration official here, has reached England after having been under military and police surveillance in Hamburg since the opening of hostilities. Mr. Just at first had to return home, but was stopped at the railway station, and after seven months waiting now has been exchanged for a German consul anxious to return to Germany from South Africa.

Mr. Just says nobody in Hamburg is allowed to know anything about the war or the outside world except through censored newspapers. There was no sign of famine up to now, he said. Up to the time of arriving back in London he knew nothing about the raising of Kitchener's army or the arrival of the Canadians in England. In fact, he had no idea of the resources which England had been able to call out during the last seven months. There was nothing he had planned in Hamburg to enable him to understand how the British navy was silently but remorselessly putting an ever-tightening grip on German resources. In fact, in side of 12 hours from returning here, Mr. Just found it necessary to revise his ideas of how the war was going.

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Quarter-pound  
Half-pound &  
one-pounds

**Study History in the Making**  
The educational value of the great war is not going to be lost sight of in Canada. The number of educational institutions have decided that the study of the province shall devote attention during the present year to the causes why the British empire is taking part. This will be done by directing that the subject shall form part of the history course in all schools. The course to be given in intelligent studies and by questions not only in the departmental examination, but also in the school promotion examinations.

"I want you to understand," said Mr. Smith, "that I got my money by hard work."

"Why, I thought it was left to you by your rich uncle."

"No, sir, but I had hard work to get it away from the lawyers."

I trust you gave the 40¢ share to your lawyer, and he paid it.

Yes—Lions don't eat apples.

**ONLY SIXTEEN,  
GIRL VERY SICK**

**Tells How She Was Made Well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**

New Orleans, La.—"I take pleasure in writing these lines to express my gratitude to you. I am only 16 years old and have a tobacco factory. I have been a very sick girl but have improved wonderfully since taking Dr. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and am now looking fine and feeling a thousand times better."

—Miss AMELIA JAQUELLARD, 3867 Tchoupitoulas St., New Orleans, La.

St. Cloud, Fla.—"My mother was diagnosed by Dr. McCall as having a tumor and had pains in her head and side, and severe headaches. I had pimples on my face, my complexion was sallow, my sleep was disturbed. I had nervous spells, was very tired and had no appetite. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has worked like a charm in my case and has regulated me. I worked in a mill among hundreds of girls and have recommended your medicine to many of them."—Miss ESTELLA McCall, 110 Thwing St., St. Cloud, Fla.

There is nothing that touches me more than experience. Therefore, such letters from girls who have suffered and were restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound should be a lesson to others. The same remedy is within reach of all."

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (containing) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

W. N. U. 1932

**The Latest Story**

One of the most dangerous duties a scout is called upon to perform in war time is that of ascertaining whether the enemy is approaching. He is always occupied by the enemy's forces. Every scout has his own methods of working, but the first thing one asks is why the British empire is taking part. This will be done by directing that the subject shall form part of the history course in all schools. The course to be given in intelligent studies and by questions not only in the departmental examination, but also in the school promotion examinations.

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**Mixed Farming**

Farmers are becoming more alive to the possibilities of raising stock.

Mixed farming, according to advice received by the Canadian Pacific Railway, is now more than a "fad"—it is rapidly spreading more and more, greater success and more profits are being made by fixing the people into the soil in a way that the single crop will never do. The importance of mixed farming, still for profit and the benefit of the country generally. Men who come to the cities and are not able to find work for a year or two, care only for the abundance of wheat they could grow. They impoverished the land, but made more money. They were not able to live on them. Meantime the railway company went up and down the land presenting the gospel of mixed farming. Today mixed farming is becoming a common practice, with capital results to everybody, according to the experts. This existence of mixed farming is having its economic showing in the west in the variety of products that are now being raised. The market is steadily extending by the introduction of manufactures. There are nascent for the employment on the farms, and the other day the mixed farming gives to the industrial population that supplies which other wise would have to be round about the cities, and up between the two which is mutually beneficially. Most of the cities and towns are now in the country, while outside the cities and towns one can find the mixed farms raising stock and vegetables for the industrial workers.

When a mother detects from the writings and fretting of a child that there is no better remedy than Miller's Worm Powder, which are guaranteed to totally expel worms from the system. They may use this powder, but this need cause no anxiety, because it is but a manifestation of their thorough work. No worms can long exist where these powders are used.

**Baspipes Chocolat Highlanders**

A very interesting account of the capture of the British by the French, accompanying the Allied forces. At all costs it was necessary to cross the Rhine in order to give our gunners a chance of crossing the zone of fire," he said.

"They charged like Sir Walter Scott's men, and the British and dancers' skirts. Neither ditches nor barbed wire stopped these won-

derful fighters. The British charged right up to the gunners, driving down the frightened artillerymen.

It was the work of seconds only to remove the breech blocks and thus put the huge field pieces out of action.

The whole affair lasted only ten minutes.

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**The Store  
of  
Quality**

# THE LEADING STORE

**The Store  
with the  
Right Prices**

## Every Department is Glittering With New Spring Goods

### Ladies' Dainty New Collars

We have a large assortment of Ladies' new Collars in all the latest styles and shapes. They are very dainty. Materials are Organdy and Lace. The prices are very special, ranging from . . . 25c to \$1.25

### Ladies' New House Dresses

We have a good assortment of spring House Dresses. They are perfect fitting. A great variety of patterns in checks and stripes, good washable material, on sale . . . \$1.25

### New Neck Frilling

See our stock of Neck Frilling in Lace and Chiffon. Our stock is complete at moderate prices . . .

20c, 25c, 35c to 50c

### Children's and Misses' Dresses

Just received a shipment of Children's and Misses' new spring Dresses. They are very pretty. A great variety of colors to choose from. We will be pleased to show them to you, from . . . 50c to \$3.50

### Ladies' Cotton Hose

Ladies' Cotton Hose, in black only, all sizes, special value, on sale 2 pair for . . . 25c

### Cotton Crepes

Do not miss seeing our new Cotton Crepes. Just the thing for a new spring dress. Colors are white, pale blue, pink, black, and many other shades and designs, at the low price of . . . 15c per yd

### Ladies' Spring Coats and Suits

We are showing a good range of new spring Coats and Suits. Materials are fancy Tweeds and plain Serges, made up in the latest styles and best materials.

Ladies' Coats from . . . \$10.00 to \$25.00  
Ladies' Suits from . . . \$8.75 to \$25.00

### MEN'S FURNISHING AND READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

This department is showing a splendid variety of Men's new Spring Felt Hats, new Ties, new Suits, new Shirts, Hosiery, Underwear, and a good assortment of Shoes in the newest styles at a moderate price.

**Fresh Groceries  
at the  
Lowest Prices**

**A. M. Campbell  
Lacombe**

**Apples! Apples!  
special  
per box  
\$1.50 to \$1.75**

**When you're down in the  
mouth, think of Jonah  
He came out all right,  
don't worry**

If you have headaches and all the other troubles that come from eye defects, I can give you instant relief.

#### LET ME TEST YOUR EYES

Nine times out of ten they are the cause of all the trouble. My scientific method of testing eyes and perfectly fitting glasses to suit each particular case will restore you to health and happiness.

When we consider the care with which a lady selects her bonnet, her hat, her coat, her skirt, her shoes, we hardly desire to have their glasses in keeping with the general contour of the face, which is by far the most noticeable feature of the person. It is with this before us that we unhesitatingly recommend Stason rimless eye glasses as being the best eye-glass on the market today. A gold filled pair with proper care will last a life time.

"Five Feet Past the Entrance of the Royal Bank."

**PAUL HOTSON**  
Jeweler and Optician. Issuer of Marriage Licenses.  
Royal Bank Building

The annual meeting of the Lacombe Brick Tile & Cement Company will be held in the town hall on Saturday, April 10, at 3 o'clock.

We are putting on no special sales, but we are giving ordinary prices almost exactly the same as others' special prices. Nicholson & Switzer.

Next Monday evening the regular meeting of the Epworth League will take the form of a discussion on "Privileges," led by Mrs. Misener.

From all indications Gull Lake summer resort will be more popular this year than ever. Contracts for new cottages are already being let, and dozens of cottages are now rented for the season.

Watch for the announcement of the opening numbers of "The Black Box," the most amazing, most remarkable photo-play in the history of the movies. It will commence at the Rex in the near future.

Mrs. A. M. Campbell, treasurer of the Belgian Relief Fund, has received from the Belgian Consul in Montreal an acknowledgement of a splendid donation of \$250 raised in Lacombe through the efforts of the committee.

The ladies who are looking after the interests of the poor of the town wish to thank Mr. P. H. Petersen for the donation of a pig, which he cut up and delivered to the various needy persons. It might be a good idea for other farmers to do likewise, and their help is needed.

On Saturday evening a large number of friends gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. Staack to help celebrate their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary. The evening was spent with cards and music. Mrs. T. E. Roberts and Mr. D. Tracy were the lucky prize winners. Mr. and Mrs. Staack were the recipients of many useful and beautiful pieces of silver.

An illustrated lecture by Captain Madge Kelaber, of the Salvation Army, will be given in the Methodist Church on Thursday evening, April 1st. The subject will be "A Trip Through the British Isles and Muskoka Lakes" and is illustrated with 150 views of historical places. The entertainment finishes with seventeen magnificent slides of the song,

"The Holy City." Admission 15c., children 10c.

#### MARRIED.

Jones Cheeseman—At the Methodist Parsonage, Lacombe, by Rev. E. T. Scragg, on Thursday evening, March 25th, 1915. John Charles Southcomb Jones and Annie Cheeseman.

#### BORN.

SHUTE—At Lacombe, on Wednesday, March 24, to Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Shute, a daughter.

**The Liquor  
License  
Ordinance**

Application  
for  
Transfer of Liquor License

Application has been made by Alfred T. Inskip for consent to the transfer to himself of the license granted Beatrice May Simpson in respect to the Adelphi Hotel, situate on parts of lots One (1), Two (2), Three (3), and Four (4) in Block Five (5) at Lacombe, Alberta.

If necessary, this application will be considered by the Board of License Commissioners at a meeting to be held in the Court House, Lacombe, on Wednesday, April 21st, 1915, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Dated at Edmonton this 25th

day of March, 1915.

G. P. OWENS FFWICK,  
Acting Deputy Attorney General

**EDMONTON**  
**Spring Horse Show  
AND MILITARY TOURNAMENT**  
**APRIL 13th to 17th, 1915**

**\$9,000 in Prizes for Horses, Cattle,  
Sheep, Swine and Fat Stock \$9,000**

Auction Sale of Cattle, Thursday, April 15th, at 10 a. m.  
Auction Sale of Horses, Friday, April 16th, at 10 a. m.

Attractive Program, including Hunters, Jumpers,  
Saddle Horses, High Steppers, Roastlers,  
Ponies, Delitory Classes, Four Horse Teams,  
Cavalry Horses and Officers' Chargers.

Military Displays by the 49th and 51st Battalions  
Musical Ride by C Squadron Canadian Mounted Rifles

Excursion Rates on all Railroads

Special Shipping Inducements to Exhibitors and Buyers  
Entries close March 30. Write for Price List and Information

**EDMONTON EXHIBITION ASSOCIATION, LIMITED**

W. H. WEST, President

W. J. STARK, Manager

Box 216, Edmonton

### FOR SALE

White Orpington Cockerels, hatched from eggs from same pens that produced winning cockerel at Calgary and Edmonton 1914 fairs, and other prize winners. Sire of these cockerels is also a prize winner in 1914. Price of these cock-

ers is \$3 to \$5 each. Apply The Guardian Office, Lacombe.

M. W. of A.  
Will the members of Hub Camp Modern Woodsen, please notice that the meeting night is changed from the first Tuesday to the first Monday of each month—B. S. Cameron, Clerk.